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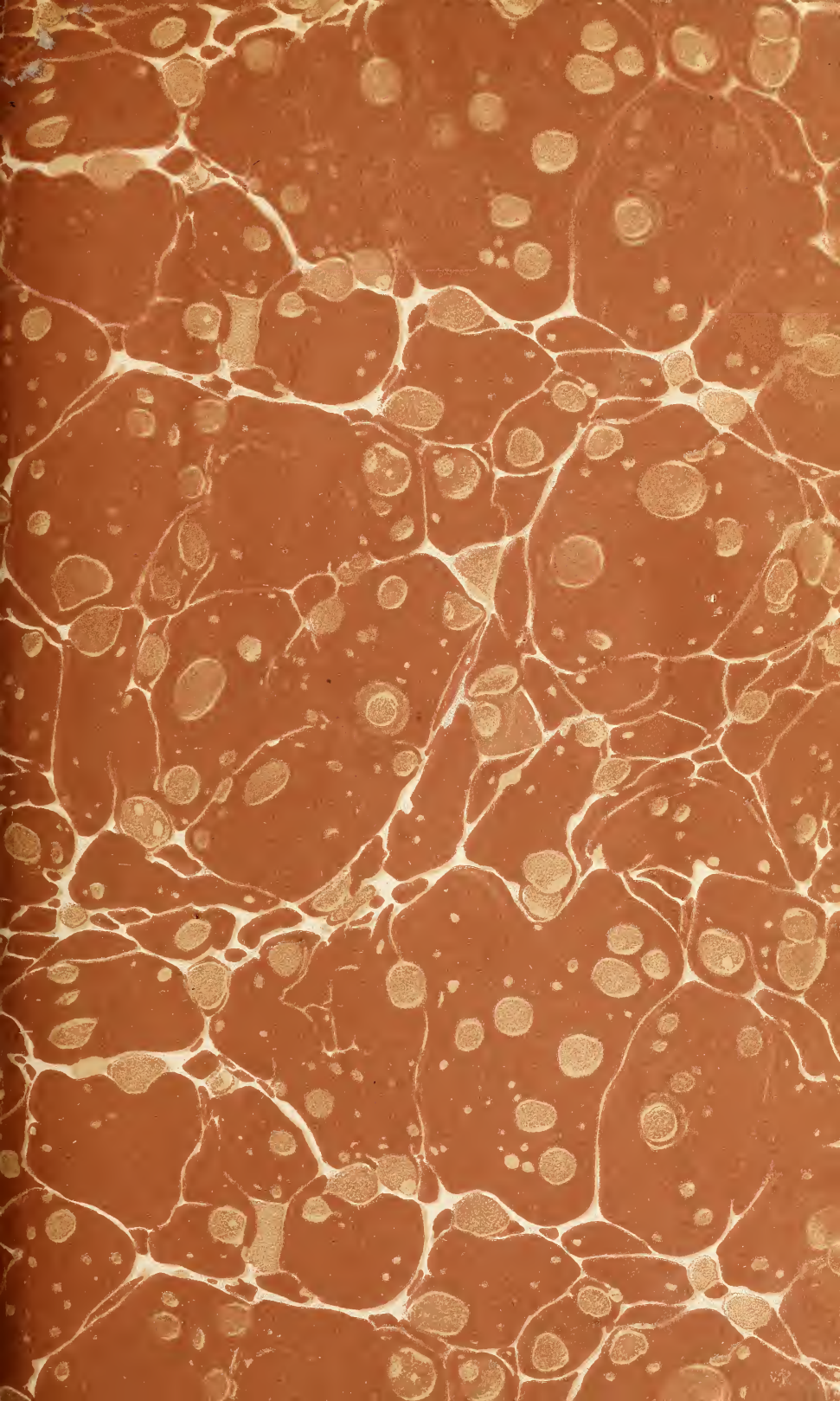
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,

A. D. MELVIN, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 15, 1913.

[This publication is designed to disseminate information and instructions to persons in the service of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to proprietors of establishments at which the Federal meat inspection is conducted, and to officials and other persons whose duties or business render it necessary for them to have such information. A supply will be sent to each official in charge of a station or branch of the bureau service, who should promptly distribute copies to members of his force. A file should be kept at each station for reference.]

CHANGES IN DIRECTORY.

The following changes have been made since those indicated in Service Announcements of November 15, 1913:

Meat Inspection Inaugurated.

19-X. The Cudahy Packing Co., Fifth and Pine Streets, St. Paul, Minn.

*164. Greeneville Packing Co., Greeneville, Tenn.

*369. George Kaiser, 81 North First Street, Kansas City, Kans.

*556-A. Walker Packing Co., Austin, Tex.

*779. The Whooley Packing Co., Watertown, S. Dak.

807. Norris & Sabine, 2624 Elim Avenue, Zion City, Ill.

887. Holland Butterine Co., 107 Hudson Street, Jersey City, N. J.

894. Saegerstown Sausage Co., Saegerstown, Pa.

*897. Glen Lake Farm, Langthorne, Pa.

Meat Inspection Discontinued.

2-CC. Armour & Co., 59-63 Gallatin Avenue, Uniontown, Pa.

34. Herman Schlosser, 99 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.

150-A. The Van Iderstine Co., 27-31 Malvern Street, Newark, N. J.

335-A. Louis Stutz Sons, 252 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

415. Thomas Stokes & Son (Inc.), 321 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y.

433. William Bender Co., 369 First Street, Jersey City, N. J.

671. La Touraine Co., 359 West Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.

345. The Hughes Provision Co., 160-164 Passaic Street, Trenton, N. J.

858. The Leader Importation Co., 240 West Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

880. M. Alexander, 34 West One hundred and fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

* Conducts slaughtering.

Change in Firm Name.

615. William G. Wagner & Son (Inc.), 571-575 First Avenue, New York, N. Y., instead of William G. Wagner.

Stations Added.

Greeneville, Tenn. (substation o. Morristown, Tenn.).

Langthorne, Pa. (substation of Philadelphia, Pa.).

Saegerstown, Pa. (substation of Pittsburgh, Pa.).

Watertown, S. Dak.

Zion City, Ill. (substation of Chicago, Ill.).

Station Discontinued.

Uniontown, Pa.

Changes in Officials in Charge.

Jersey City, N. J., Dr. R. M. Mullings, instead of Dr. Julius Huelsen.

Richmond, Va., Dr. Henry Marshall, instead of Dr. H. K. Walter.

Washington, D. C., Dr. H. K. Walter, instead of Dr. James Mahon.

Change of Address of Official in Charge.

Mr. J. F. Riemer, care Swift & Co., Bridgeport, Conn., instead of care Morris & Co.

Name Added to Address List.

Dr. W. A. Lyon, care Whooley Packing Co., Watertown, S. Dak.

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING MEAT INSPECTION.**Approval of Labels.**

Until further notice inspectors in charge will, without first submitting them to this office, permit the use of new labels, cartons, and cloth containers bearing the legend "U. S. inspected and passed by Department of Agriculture," and also domestic meat labels bearing the legend "The meat or meat food product contained herein has been U. S. inspected and passed by Department of Agriculture." This permission is subject to the following conditions:

1. That, with the exception of the inspection legend, the new labels will be exact duplicates of those which have been approved and numbered by the Washington office.

2. That the inspection legend will appear in large type and in dark lettering on a light background, or vice versa.

3. That in preparing labels as above outlined, without the previous approval of sketches, the managements of establishments do so at their own risk of obtaining final approval of the labels. It is therefore suggested that supplies be limited until such final approval is granted by the Washington office.

4. That four copies of all labels be submitted as soon as issued, accompanied by information that they are duplicates as above outlined. This will be necessary in order that first consideration may be given labels which may not be duplicates of those previously approved and the use of which can not be permitted until approval is obtained from the Washington office.

Shippers' Certificates.

Present supplies of shippers' certificates in the form required by regulation 25, section 11, B. A. I. Order 150, and bills of lading which include this form of certificate may be used to cover interstate shipments of imported meat and meat food products that have been inspected and marked in accordance with B. A. I. Order 202, provided the words "of June 30, 1906," are properly expunged.

The wording on new supplies intended to cover interstate shipments of imported meat and meat food products should read as follows: "I hereby certify that the meat or meat food products described herein, which are offered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, have been U. S. inspected and passed by the Department of Agriculture, are so marked, and at this date are sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food." This form of certificate may be used for domestic as well as imported meat and meat food products that have been U. S. inspected and passed and so marked.

Samples of Papers Used on Meats.

Inspectors in charge will immediately take 4-ounce samples of all papers used in direct contact with meats at each establishment under their supervision and forward them to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Biochemic Division, Washington, D. C. The samples from each establishment should be accompanied by a properly executed form Bc-1.

Foreign Inspectors Authorized to Certify Meats for Importation.

The following additions have been made to the list of foreign veterinarians and official meat inspectors who are authorized to certify to the importation of meat and meat food products as given in B. A. I. Order 202:

Dr. F. Abadie, Nantes, France.

Dr. Eduard Meyer, Bremen, Germany.

Dr. W. R. Rowe, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION, OCTOBER, 1913.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago.....	156,026	15,397	456,439	7,144	493,289
Kansas City.....	133,264	20,532	185,358	3,967	203,923
National Stock Yards.....	51,849	21,908	44,615	6,312	90,687
South Omaha.....	46,869	2,658	193,260	84	112,924
South St. Joseph.....	26,031	2,673	66,789	137	127,203
All other establishments.....	287,363	93,394	567,461	1,201	1,653,373
Total.....	701,402	156,562	1,513,922	18,845	2,681,399

TREASURY DEPARTMENT INSTRUCTIONS TO CUSTOMS OFFICERS RELATIVE TO IMPORTATION OF MEAT AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS.

The Treasury Department has issued the following instructions (T. D. 33952, Dec. 8, 1913) to collectors and other officers of the customs:

At the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, made under the provisions of paragraph 545 of the tariff act of October 3, 1913, regulations relative to the importation of meat and meat-food products not intended for the personal use of the consignee, are hereby prescribed as follows:

REGULATIONS.

(1) The collector of customs at the port of delivery of such merchandise shall, immediately upon the receipt of information of the arrival thereof, notify the local inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, if any, in order that inspection may be made.

Lists of places where such inspectors are stationed have been forwarded to collectors.

(2) In case such an inspector is not stationed at the port of delivery of the merchandise, the collector will advise the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of

Agriculture, Washington, D. C., by telegraph of the arrival of the shipment, stating the kind of product, car initials and numbers, points of origin and destination, names of consignor and consignee, and the approximate date of arrival at destination.

(3) Collectors shall observe care where a shipment is forwarded in bond, to transmit to the collector of customs at the port of delivery any foreign certificates of inspection of the merchandise, which will be delivered by the collector at the latter port to the local inspector, if any, of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

(4) Collectors shall not release importations of meat or meat-food products until advised by the Department of Agriculture, or a representative thereof, that they may be released.

IMPORTS OF CATTLE, MEATS, AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS DURING OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1913.

Imported cattle inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry during October and November, 1913, numbered 209,327 head, as compared with 72,420 for the corresponding period of 1912. All came from Canada and Mexico except 447 head of pure-bred cattle, for breeding purposes, imported from Great Britain. The imports were classified as follows: October—For immediate slaughter, 73,166; as stockers and feeders, 54,565; for dairy and breeding purposes, 739; total, 128,470. November—For immediate slaughter, 39,086; as stockers and feeders, 41,548; for dairy and breeding purposes, 223; total, 80,857. The bulk of the slaughter cattle came from Canada, while Mexico furnished over four-fifths of the stockers and feeders.

Imported meats and meat-food products inspected during October amounted to 6,000,735 pounds, and in November to 11,792,576 pounds, making a total of 17,793,311 pounds for the two months. The bulk of this consisted of fresh and refrigerated beef, 16,082,578 pounds. There were 275,847 pounds of other fresh and refrigerated meats. The remainder consisted of cured and canned meats, 1,169,517 pounds, and other products (sausage, compound, and oleo stearin), 265,369 pounds. Of the total, Canada furnished 8,098,197 pounds, Argentina 6,209,700 pounds, Australia 2,725,142 pounds, Uruguay 559,843 pounds, and other countries much smaller quantities. Of these imports there were condemned in October 4,690 pounds, and in November 14,123 pounds, or a total of 18,813 pounds.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATION OF LAWS.

Quarantine Law.

The following results of prosecutions for violations of the live-stock quarantine law have been reported to the bureau during the period from November 11 to December 10, 1913, inclusive:

Number of cases.	Defendant.	Nature of violation.	Fine.
1	Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R. R. Co.....	Interstate shipment Texas fever cattle.	¹ \$200.00
2	Southern Express Co.....	do.....	200.00
1	John W. Masters.....	do.....	100.00
1	Southern Ry. Co.....	do.....	100.00
2	New Orleans & Texas Pacific Ry. Co.....	Interstate shipment of sheep affected with scabies.	² 101.70

¹ And costs.

² Additional amount of fine and costs of cases previously reported.

Twenty-Eight-Hour Law.

The following results of prosecutions for violations of the 28-hour law have been reported to the bureau during the period from November 11 to December 10, 1913, inclusive:

Number of cases.	Defendant.	Fine.
2	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.....	\$321.77
1	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.....	113.70
5	Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry. Co.....	585.85
3	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.....	333.90
1	Wichita Terminal Ry. Co.....	115.60
1	Chicago Great Western R. R. Co.....	119.97
1	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.....	112.10

Meat-Inspection Law.

In the case of the *United States v. Armour & Co.*, Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C., for violating the meat-inspection act in shipping unsound meat in interstate trade, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs.

SUBSTANCES PERMITTED FOR OFFICIAL DIPPING.

Sheep.

The use of the following-named substances is permitted by the department in the official dipping of sheep for scabies:

"*Eagle Stock Dip*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured for the Dakota Stock Food Co., Parkston, S. Dak. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 71 gallons of water.

"*Renovo Brand Stock Dip*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured for the Broadwell-Roberts Co., South Omaha, Nebr. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 69 gallons of water.

Cattle and Sheep.

The use of the following-named substances is permitted by the department in the official dipping of sheep and cattle for scabies:

"*Van Tilburg's Tobacco Dip*," a nicotin dip, manufactured by the Van Tilburg Oil Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Dilution permitted: To make a solution containing 0.07 of 1 per cent of nicotin use 1 pound of the dip to 6¼ gallons of water, or 1 gallon of dip to 52 gallons of water.

"*Tobacco Extract*," a nicotin dip, manufactured by Adolph D. Fest, Chicago, Ill. Dilution permitted: To make a solution containing 0.07 of 1 per cent of nicotin use 1 pound of the extract to not more than 18 gallons of water or 1 gallon of extract to not more than 205 gallons of water.

SOUTHERN CATTLE AT THE INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION.

By GEORGE M. ROMMEL.

Chief of the Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry.

Every great exposition, whether of live stock, manufactures, or fine arts, has some one outstanding feature—a signpost, as it were, which indicates significantly an advance in progress or unfolds a prophecy of future development. The International

Live Stock Exposition, which was held at Chicago, Ill., November 29 to December 6, 1913, was in point of average excellence of the animals exhibited the greatest which has been held since its inception in 1900.

Its great significant feature was the exhibition, for the first time in competition with cattle from all over the United States and Canada, of two herds of cattle from below the old Texas-fever quarantine line. The Lespedeza Farm of Hickory Valley, Tenn., was said three years ago to be the worst tick-infested farm in the State of Tennessee. The farm is now free of ticks, has been released from quarantine, and showed its Short-horn herd at the 1913 International, winning a number of prizes. The farm of W. J. Davis, Jackson, Miss., was released from quarantine only a year ago. Mr. Davis had his herd of Herefords at the International and won the grand championship for Hereford bulls with Point Comfort 14th. This bull was bred and raised in Arkansas below the quarantine line. He won strictly on his merits as a southern bull, bred, raised, and fitted on southern feeds and pastures. Mr. Davis sold a yearling bull by Point Comfort 14th at the Hereford Association's sale on Friday afternoon, December 5, for \$575, and a bull calf by the same sire at the same sale for \$440. These facts show the possibilities of the South as a breeding ground for fine cattle.

Inspectors engaged in the work of tick eradication can use this feature of the 1913 International to good advantage in furthering the work of tick eradication in their territory. The exhibition of these two herds at Chicago is believed to open an epoch of great development in the rebuilding of the cattle industry in the South which will have a profound effect on beef-cattle raising, both from the standpoint of the breeder and the feeder.

THE OPHTHALMIC MALLEIN TEST FOR GLANDERS.

The bureau has been conducting a number of investigations in the past two years on the value of the ophthalmic test for the diagnosis of glanders. These investigations were carried out in cooperation with many practitioners and also by different bureau inspectors who had good opportunities for subjecting this form of testing horses to a thorough trial. The practicing veterinarians were supplied with the necessary ophthalmic mallein, and in return they have been requested to furnish the bureau with a report on their estimate of the value of the eye test as compared with the subcutaneous mallein test.

The reports have been uniformly favorable both from the practicing veterinarians and the bureau inspectors. More than 8,000 suspected or exposed horses have been subjected to the eye test together with the subcutaneous mallein test. In many instances the blood from these horses was also forwarded to the laboratory of the bureau for testing by complement fixation and agglutination. The ophthalmic test proved reliable in almost every instance, and the results corresponded to those obtained from the laboratory tests.

In consideration of these favorable findings the bureau deems it advisable to recognize the eye test in all instances in which testing is required for interstate shipment of horses.

The testing of horses offered for shipment to Canada must be continued by the subcutaneous method, since the eye test has not yet been recognized officially by the Canadian authorities.

Instructions for the application of the eye test and for the interpretation of the results are now being prepared by the bureau and will be ready for distribution within a short time.

TOWELS AND SOAP FOR FIELD OFFICES.

As indicated in Service Announcements for October, 1913, the bureau will furnish towels and soap to its offices in Federal buildings upon requisition, but the Treasury Department, through its custodians of buildings, will attend to the laundering of towels without expense to this bureau.

Bureau offices located in establishments having Federal inspection will not be furnished with towels and soap, neither will the bureau approve accounts for laundering towels used in such offices, as there is no reason why any expense for such service should be incurred if the requirements of clause 8 of regulation 10 of B. A. I. Order 150 are strictly enforced.

Bureau offices in rented quarters will not be furnished with towels and soap by the bureau where the contracts call for such service on the part of the owners of the buildings.

Bureau offices rented under lease or contract which does not call for towel and soap service to be supplied by the owner of the building, also such offices or office room in buildings (without necessary towel and soap conveniences) as are accorded bureau employees free of rent at stock yards and other places, must discontinue towel and soap supply by "towel service companies." In lieu thereof such offices will make requisition upon the bureau on Form P-1 for an ample supply of both soap and towels. Arrangements for washing these towels should be made with a local laundry at the lowest obtainable rate, which should be approximately 1 to 2 cents each, according to locality. The cost should be claimed as a station expense.

PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

Circular 218 (revised). Legal Standards for Dairy Products. Pp. 2.

Amendment 5 to B. A. I. Order 150. Regulations Governing the Meat Inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture.—Amendment to Regulation 13 Governing the Disposition of Carcasses Affected with Hog Cholera and Swine Plague.

Amendment 3 to B. A. I. Order 180. Regulations for the Inspection and Quarantine of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, and Other Animals Imported into the United States.—Amendment to Regulation 1, Designating Ports of Entry for Horses, Cattle, and Other Ruminants, and Amendment to Regulation 40, Providing for the Quarantine of Cattle.

Amendment 1 to B. A. I. Order 197. To Prevent the Spread of Scabies in Cattle.—Releasing from Quarantine a Portion of the State of Texas.

B. A. I. Order 206. Regulations Governing the Recognition of Breeds and Pure-bred Animals. Pp. 5.

The Diagnosis of Dourine by Complement Fixation. By John R. Mohler, Adolph Eichhorn, and John M. Buck, Pathological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 99-107. (Reprint from the Journal of Agricultural Research.)

State Sanitary Requirements Governing Admission of Live Stock. Pp. 34. (Supersedes issue of December 26, 1911.)

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

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Assistant Chief: A. M. FARRINGTON.

Chief Clerk: CHARLES C. CARROLL.

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Biochemic Division: M. DORSET, chief.

Dairy Division: B. H. RAWL, chief.

Field Inspection Division: R. A. RAMSAY, chief.

Meat Inspection Division: R. P. STEDDOM, chief.

Pathological Division: JOHN R. MOHLER, chief.

Quarantine Division: RICHARD W. HICKMAN, chief.

Zoological Division: B. H. RANSOM, chief.

Experiment Station: E. C. SCHROEDER, superintendent.

Editor: JAMES M. PICKENS.

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Appointment Section: IRVING W. PEW, in charge.

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Approved:

D. F. HOUSTON,
 Secretary of Agriculture.

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